In entering upon an examination of what is perhaps the most important matter with which we have had to deal. we shall carefully avoid all ideas of prejudice and partiality.

Farm-yard manures have for many centuries been the prop and main-stay of our agricultural operations and no science was necessary to teach us that it owed its virtue to its happy combina-tion of physical and chemical constti-

complete restitution can, however, be only attained by liberally putting back the whole of the crops and living things which have derived direct and indirect sustenance from the soil; and hence, even if such an idea were not absurd, it would be impracticable, since the grains, seeds, cattle, poultry, milk, but-ter and wool are all sent to market and go to feed the teeming populations of

ne towns. Such manures as we are able to gather up in and about our farms, from all sources, may consequently be consid-ered as the mere excess taken from the soil by the crops gathered in, and would certainly not suffice of themselves to stay the already marked impoverish-ment and eventual exhaustion which must naturally be the effect of such a

comprehensible cause.

We may, therefore, consider the employment of chemical and retificial fertilizing matters, as not one white. ing matters, as not one whit less necessary in places where an abundance of offal appears to exist, than it is in other circumstances where there is very little or none at all, and the liberal employment, judicious selection and eco nomical purpose or manufacture of sound manuful materials is the fund mental condition of successful has

mental condition of succession a parallel farming.

We have very frequently observed that in the minds of some farmers—producers of large quantities of stable offal—the prevailing idea is, that the solld portions are those really valuable, and that the liquid may be neglected and abandoned. Our great object here is to impress upon such men as these the utter fallacy of their opinions, and the necessity for their immediate rethe necessity for their immediate reform, and to persuade them that they are continually making serious losses by the waste of this precious fertilizer.

We suggest the adoption of a good system of drainage in every stable, the a flooring of which should be upon a slight incline to allow the liquid to pass slight incline to allow the liquid to pass off with facility, by means of underground pipes made, if possible, from good refractory clay. The triue should be conducted to tanks or reservoirs, of a similar nature to those already resemmended in a previous chapter, and be kept well covered over. These tanks should be a sufficient should be connected with a pump, by means of which the liquid could frequently be made to saturate the forming heaps of manure, thereby serving to ing heaps of manure, thereby serving to steady and regulate the fermentation or process of combinition going on within. If due weight is attached to these points, they will produce the double ad-

contaminting the wells or spring made use of by the cattle, if not by the popu-

der the cattle as long as is consistent with health and convenience, and when forked up should be carefully mixed and deposited in uniform layers upo and deposited in uniform layers upon the heap, care being taken to break up and disseminate all lumpy portions be-fore the application of the liquid by means of the pumping process above described. The very highest possible results will be obtained if, from the commencement of each heap, the hab. commencement of each heap, the hab t is contracted of regularly adding to each layer, as it is put on, a certain evenly distributed quantity of some artificial manure, the nature of which will be dictated, and vary according to the wants of the soil and contemplated crops.—Fr.m Wyati's "Modern high Large manners,"

\*\*Commencement of each heap, the hab t is consistent. By the use of damp moss and oiled paper, small orders can be handled very cheaply and safely by mail.

But what I wished to speak of particularly is the method of wintering young small fruit plants and bushes. I do not find fall planting of fruit trees excessful as a rule. Even supposing

ably shiftless practice of feeding upon black start early in the spring, and I the cround. Neither hav nor fodder is. in any year, so abundant as to warrent this expensive way of feeding. Espectally can it not be done without great waste before the ground is frozen solid. When hay or corn fodder is scattered over the ground, neither horses or cattle will eat it contentedly, but will wanted early.

access to the fodder or hay, yet be pre-vented from walking over it. This is easily done before the ground is frozen evergreen varieties can be safely handled easily done before the ground is frozen by driving stakes, forming mangers, encireling these by using boards, or smooth fence wire. The lator is slight and the cost nominal. As for eorn fodder it is best, as a rule, to leave it standing in the field, as in this form, cattle and the field, as in this form, cattle and thorses will glean the nubbins and blades, they being in the best possible form for keeping clean, and stock will roam through the summer. The through a stalk field contentedly. They are there so scattered that borning or driving each other is rarely seen. As to the matter of comfort, it is not duly considered that the stalk field is often a comfortable place in winter weather. Turn cattle or horses into a stalk field from a warm stable, and a careful in spection will show that they enjoy the spection will show that the mercury change, and even though the mercury change, and even though the mercury change, and even though the may be low, no discomfort will be shown. It is the cold air moving randing over the surface that chills. Go idly over the surface that chills. Go into a stalk field from an open plain, on a cold, windy day, and you will have the proof in your own feeling.—Na ion. Live Stock Journal.

-"As happy as a pig in clover" has passed into a proverb for abundance of the best feed. In fact, however, though clover is good for pigs, it is poor de-pendence for main feed. The pig's stomach is not capacious, and to do its best it needs more concentrated food than most other stock. In the pen, however, the pig's feed is apt to be too concentrated and too heating. With a run at clover, enough will be eaten to properly distend the stomach and enable to the animal to better digest grain than it could if fed nothing else.—N. Y. Tribune.

carm up to the sharply bent, but that they need not be sharply bent, but they need not be sharply bent.

The Toronto Mail, from a careful story of the sharply properly b best it needs more concentrated food

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

—At the New Hampshire Agricultural College they make butter for the break-fast table from the milking of the same morning.

—A cup of lime-water in the milk fed to calves is said to be an excellent pre-ventive of scours and bowel diseases.— M. Y. Times.

—Sheep will eat more, be more con-tented and thrive better on a new than and old range. Frequent change of range for them is important.—Albany

-In the barvest field farmers work on the eight-hour system, but they man-age to squeeze in sixteen hours a day— eight hours before and eight hours after dinner.—Boston Herald.

—The coffee tree is an evergreen, and grows from eight to thirty feet high, commencing to bear in three or four years, and continuing to bear from seventy-live to one hundred years.

-Except in California only a small quantity of our grape product is devoted to wine-making. The demand for eating constantly increases, and a large proportion of even large vineyards is sold in the bunch. -Chicago Journal.

—Dr. Francis Bridge, State Vet-erinarian of Pennsylvania, says this dis-ease, tuberculosis, is the most to be dreaded of any of the diseases to which dreated of any of the diseases to which cattle are subject, because it is not very dangerous to the animal, but is liable to be transmitted through the milk to the human family who consume it.

-Dried crab apple pie: When the apples are cut for drying, a part of the skin should be left on. Line a pie tin with crust, and put into it one teacupful of white sugar, mix with it one table-spoonful of flour, rounded a little: add one teacupful of dried crab [apples, one of water, and a few bits of butter. Put on top crust and bake.—Toledo Blaile.

-Egg Biscuits: One quart of pre-pared flour, a tablespoonful of lard and twice as much butter. a teaspoonful of salt, two cups of milk, the yolks of two eggs, beaten light. Sait the flour and sift it twice in a bowl, rub in the short-ening thoroughly and lightly; mix yolks and milk together, and pour into a hole in the flour, work into paste with as little handling as possible; roll into a sheet half an men thick; cut into round cakes and bake in a floured pan. Eat hot. -Boston Budget.

-Rats and mice are very destructive hats and mice are very destructive incorn cribs. They may be kept out forever by elevating the crib on posts thirty-six inches from the ground and capped with a tin pan. When the mice try to run up the post they meet the projecting tin and can go no farther. If care is taken never to bring any mice in warman with the corn the crib.

### SMALL FRUITS.

How Young Plants and Bushes Can be

points, they will produce the doubt and vantage of increasing the quantity of ammonia contained in the ultimate manure, and of decreasing the rosk of manure, and of decreasing the rosk of manure. North where the natural conditions are The solid portions of the saturated I am daily receiving orders from Iowa, straw should be allowed to remain unnot the most favorable to tree growth. and Minnesota. Most of these orders are for small fruits, such as blackterries, raspherries, gooseberries, currants, grapes and the like.

The freight or express charges on such small stock being very light, the distance enters but little into considerdescribed. The very highest possible ation. Many small orders can be safe-results will be obtained if, from the commencement of each heap, the hab t commencement of each heap, the hab t costs no more to transport one thousand is contracted of regularly adding to

WASTEFUL FEEDING.

Cattle and Horses in the Stalk-Fields During Fall and Winter.

There is a good deal of unnecessary waste of feed on some farms during fall and winter, through the inexus fall and winter, through the inexus fall and winter through the inexus fall and winter. They are in the ground ready for the earliest spring growth, and that fall adequate I limk, is all that can be said of the fall adequate. of planting trees in the mud, oftentime

the will eat it contentedly, but will wander from bunch to bunch, the strong
driving the weak, and usually not had
the feed so placed will be utilized.
When the ground is frozen solid, or
covered with snow, sheep will come
nearer to saving hay from waste than
any other stock. They are more likely
Young trees and roots can be safely
to locate themselves, and est away will
ken planted early.
To do early spring planting, the trees of
must be on hand. Small fruits that are
to be planted early.
To do early spring planting, the professional fruits that are
to be planted early.
To do early spring planting, the trees
must be on hand. Small fruits that are
to be planted early.
To do early spring planting, the trees
must be on hand. Small fruits that are
to be planted early.

Young trees and roots can be safely
ken in a cellur, by hyrring the roots in any other stock. They are more likely Young trees and roots can be safely to locate themselves, and eat away with a vidity, until the hay disappears.

Where it is contemplated to feed it gout of doors, there should be provision over a stock that will be wanted for made by which the stock can get easy

rying them through the summer. The first summer is more to be dreaded than the first winter, I find.

All small fruits that are already planted should be laid down and covered for winter. Currants and gooseberries, perhaps, seld un need this. Blackberry and raspberry canes will often live through without, but to be safe should be covered; not too early, however. It is not the freezing that hurts them. It is the long-continued alternate thawing and freezing that plays the mischief. A good, hard freeze before they are covered will do good rather than damage. The mice will have no chance to work about the roos if the ground is well frozen before the covering is laid on. It often happens that the tops and stems are gnawed where the ground so protected that it can not freeze. The mice then have unlimited range and chance to burrow. All small fruits that are already

unlimited range and chance to burrow. In bending over stems and canes it is a good plan to put a shovelful or two of earth up at the foot before bending, that they need not be sharply bent, but A YOUNG FINANCIER.

How a Puture Napoleon of Wall Street Managed His Little Bank. He was a wise youth, although not very old. Or day his father brought ne a little bank to keep his savings

"I choose to be the cashier." interrupted the boy.
"Very well, you can be the cashler,

and I will be the board of directors.

and I will be the board of directors. Then you and your two sisters and your mother and I will all be depositors. Now, I'll put these five new nickels in to start with. What will you do?"

"I'll put these five new nickels in to start with. What will you do?"

"I'll put in my seven pennies and a two-cent piece." he responded.

His mother dropped in a couple of dimes, and each of his sisters a nickel. During the next two weeks numerous deposits were made, and all ran smoothly. Then one morning paler familias found himself short of change, and abstracted a dime from the bank for car fare. But the eagle eye of the young cashier detected the shortage, and he promptly took what was left.

The next morn ng, the young financier's father, wishing to instill a little more business knowledge into his head, said:

"Now, Wille, suppose one of the de-

"Now, Will'e, suppose one of the de-

positors wished to draw out some money; what would you do?" The boy simply pointed to the bank, on which was the following placa. d:

PAYMENT SUSPENDED.

"Why, Willie, what does this mean?" inquired the father.
"Directors overdrew their accounts,

so the easilier skipped out with the rest," was the laconic response. "You don't mean that you have taken the money that was in there, do you? in a tone of painful surprise.

"But don't you know that that is not

honest?"
"Huh!" did you ever hear of a cashier letting the directors get ahead of him? Well, I guess not. You bet I know a little business. When the directors be-

intile business. When the directors begin fooling with the finances, the cashier guts the bank every time.

"My boy," said the father, admiringly, "some day you will be a great financier; but first you have a few things to learn. Never wait for the depositors to prosecute. Now come with me to the

"Father," replied the youth, persua-"rather, repued the young parameter in some way? If you won't prosecute, I'll see that the bank resumes payment, and won't say any thing about the distribution of the sky." rectors drawing out money on the sly."

It was compromised on that basis.—

Robert Ainsley, in Chicago Rambler.

### IRISH EVICTIONS.

Enormous Increase in the Number of Tenants Driven from Their Rentals, When the land act of 1870 became

law it was contidently expected that there would be an early and marked diminution in the number of evictions. That expectation was not realized. It was forgotten that whilst the landlord retained the power of raising the rent, and default meant eviction, there could be no security. Eleven years later Mr. Gladstone sought to give real fixity of tenure by means of judicial rents, and it was once more assumed that evictions would henceforth be few. Again prediction has been faisitied. Whatever else the Land act of 1881 has done for the Irish tenantry, it has not stopped evictions. We referred the other day to a return just published which shows that during the half-year. which shows that during the half-year, that is from January to June, no fewer than 2007 families, or upwards of 10,000 persons, were evicted. The significance of these figures will be apparent if we turn to the return of evictions for the second half-year of 1880, that is for the last complete half-year before the passing of the Land act of 1881. In those six months only \$69 families, or 4.401 persons, were evicted. The total number of evictions for the whole year was only 2,110, or 103 more than the was only 2,110, or 103 more than was only 2,110, or 105 more than the number for the six months ended June last. Now it must be remembered that 1880 was a period of excep-tional distress, when, owing to the fail-nre of crops in previous years, many of the tenants were at the mercy of the landlords who were electricated. of defaulters. So serious was the state of affairs that the Government intro-duced their ill-fated Compensation bill, and in asking Parliament to sanction it Mr. Forster rested his case mainly upon the increase of evictions. He showed that whilst the average evictions for the five years ending 1877 were 503, in 1878 the number rose to 743, in 1879 to 1,090, whilst iff the half-year ended June, 1880. there were no fewer than 1,073 evic-tions. But what have we now? Instead of 1,000 evictions in the half-year we have 2,007, or nearly double that num ber, and the increase is most marked. as was to be expected, in the poores districts. In 1880 the total number of evictions in Connaught was 387; in the first quarter of the present year there were 303. That which was feared and predicted is happening. As, after the Land act of 1870, the land-hunger of the people enabled the landlords to ex-act exorbitant rents, so now, when the consumption which has been the curse of Ireland is less general, the fall in prices has made it impossible for many of the tenantry to pay rents which in tenantry to pay rents which more prosperous times might he ve been collected. Once the tenant is in default with his rent, the Land act ceases to protect him. - London News.

Farming in America. Farming in America is to a great extent carried on by machinery, the farm laborers are often the farmer's own sons and daughters, and it is by no means uncommon to see a male agriculturist in a "claw-hammer" coat and a "stove-pipe" hat guiding the plow, while several young ladies with "Langtry" bangs to their hair and dress-im-provers to their skirts are shucking peas in the barn, or churning cream, or squeezing curds for cheese in the dairy. These damsels would, as a rule, spurn the bare idea of going into domestic these camsets would, as a rule, spurn the bare idea of going into domestic service; and when they lack the ca-pacity to become "school-marms," they contentedly stay in their country home, where they work ten times harder than the farmer's daughter does in En-land. They cook they wesh and irreland. They cook, they wash and iron, they do domestic "chores;" but they are all young ladies, they all have parasols, and own carte-de-visite albums and birthday books.—London Tele-

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

One Which Appeals to Cor Some Many Curable Cases [Medical Stilms.]

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., "if they would go as it right. I have a new view of the disease. the disease. Consumption is no ung origin."
"How so! What is it then!"
"Many cases of

favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other aiment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach!"

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it; do you not!"

Yes."

it; do you not?"

"If you wash this burnt finger every "I'e Yee."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Frecisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses anxiety, continual exposure, or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, nicerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Prefectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system."

"I'resynlarities of the liver and kidneys."

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system!"
"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create tuis excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do?"

the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The inngs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having enhanted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe curst though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized. I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent of diseases originate or are sustained."

"It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing that you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers.—We have provived.

Note by the Publishers:-We have receive

Note by the Publishers.—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of sufering people. In a foot note to their letter they any:

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to bealth by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uremic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we shways have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already began. Wars, Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the Luiderra Quarteriy, said her friends thought her far gone with Consumption but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe ture, she says: "I am perfectly well." We can cite thousands of such cases but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked cony."

[We gladly give place to the article, for

[We gladly give place to the article, for [We gladly give place to the arrace, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do.]—Pun. —"Dear, let me read to you about the logjam in the Northwest."

"Thanks, John, do. And I would like to know how they make jam out of logs. Wonder if they have to use a pound of sugar to a pound of log?"

And yet we wonder at the frequency of the same pairs. "Pingan Mail."

divorce suits.—Chicago Mail.

Ix a letter from Hon. Mas. Penr. Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Baows's Bhox-chill Thocags are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'Bronchial Troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For Cougha, Colds and Throat Diseases.

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## Catarrh is Caused

Bo impetuous youth is often given to folly and indiscretions; and, as a result, nervous, mental and organic debility follow, memory is impaired, self-confidence is lacking; at night bad dreams occur, premature old age seems setting in, ruin in the track. In confidence, you can, and should write to Dr. R. V. Fierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. the author of a treatise full of the confidence of the several years I had been tro f asthma or catarra in my the

PLAIN English — the females of that

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